

## The Standard.

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### WHAT THE GRAVEYARD TELLS.

Decoration Day is approaching and, as in other years, the advent of the holiday is attended by hundreds of thoughtful men, women and children devoting hours of patient effort to beautifying the graves.

Since the setting aside of one day a year to decorating the graves has been generally approved, there has been a most marked improvement in the appearance of our cemeteries. Weeds have been uprooted, broken down headboards replaced, caved-in mounds restored and trees and lawns planted.

The dead perhaps rest as contented in an unmarked, uncared for grave as in a mausoleum, but a cemetery well kept is a sign of respect which speaks much for a city's inhabitants; it is evidence of an unforgetful people, closely united, devoted to each other, capable of deep sentiment. It is an index to community ties and instantly conveys to a stranger an intimate understanding of those who have gone and of those who mourn for them. Written on every grave is a part of the story of the dead and living.

### SPY SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES.

A writer in McClure's magazine continues to point out the possibility of a German invasion of the United States and a striking feature of the imaginary attack is the declaration that one great danger to this country is the German spy.

In showing how New York could be captured, the military author says:

"Who were those German soldiers in Madison Square Garden? Where did they come from? How many of them were in New York City? Were they German-Americans? It was 4 o'clock in the morning before I located General Wood—and this is what I learned. The soldiers in the Garden were not German-Americans, they were not von Hindenburg's men, but they were that invisible army of German spies that invariably precedes the invading forces of the Kaiser. Arriving a few hundred at a time for a period of more than three years, 50,000 of these German spies, fully armed and equipped, now held New York at their mercy. More than that, they had in their actual physical possession the men who owned half the wealth of the nation. That New York would capitulate was a foregone conclusion."

This spy system is said to extend all over the United States. Even Ogden has more than one representa-

tive of this secret service. The men selected for the work are among the brightest of the subjects of the Kaiser and they know more than the best informed Americans not in the military service, as to the points of strength and weakness of the United States. It is no idle dream that, if called on, they could be of vast assistance to the fatherland in directing an attack on this country, but let us hope there never will be a necessity for an open rupture, that whatever differences now exist may be satisfactorily adjusted. Yet being forewarned is being forearmed, and it might be well for our government, while awaiting a reply from the Lusitania note, to start a quiet investigation as to our internal condition, particularly in relation to secret organizations which hold a higher allegiance to foreign potentates than to the government of the United States, and this investigation should not be confined to any one group of foreigners but to all outsiders whose governments have wide-reaching systems of espionage.

### PESTHOUSE MEETS WITH OPPOSITION.

No part of Ogden City or Weber county wants the pesthouse which the county commissioners have decided to erect. Two sites have been selected and each one in turn has met with protests from neighboring property owners. University Heights received attention, until a storm of disapproval arose from the people living in that district. Then, to escape the city people, the commissioners decided to build to the north of Ogden, in a secluded spot, but no sooner were their intentions made known than they were overwhelmed with warnings from an indignant body of country folks.

We do not envy our county fathers in their task of fixing on a few acres of ground on which they may erect a structure wherein those unfortunates who become afflicted with smallpox and have no permanent place of abode can be cared for and nursed back to health.

Our smallpox patients are being avoided with the same fear that the people of old felt for the leper and a lazaretto is not wanted. But a pesthouse has become a necessity and should be built. Some isolated spot should be fixed on, where, with the least possible offense, a hospital can be established.

### TWO VERY DANGEROUS DISEASES.

The department of commerce has issued a bulletin on diseases of childhood in which the high death rate of measles and whooping cough, afflictions supposed to be unattended by any great dangers, is set forth. Of

## PHONE INVENTOR GETS EDISON MEDAL



Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, has just been awarded the Edison medal for meritorious achievement in electrical science. The medal, which was awarded to him in New York at the annual meeting of the American Institution of Electrical Engineers, is awarded each year to a resident of the United States or Canada and is provided for by a trust fund established by friends and associates of Thomas A. Edison.

Dr. Bell is most famous for his telephone invention, although many other things can be placed to his credit. He has just celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday and lives most of the year in Washington, spending his summers in Nova Scotia.

measles, the bulletin says it will surprise many to learn that measles—often thought of as a necessary but comparatively unimportant malady of childhood—claimed a greater number of victims in 1913 and, for that matter, in a number of earlier years, including 1910, 1911, 1912, than the more dreaded scarlet fever. The total mortality from measles in the registration area in 1913 was 8,108. Of this number, 2,011 deaths, or about one-fourth, were of infants under 1 year of age; 4,573, or 56 per cent, were of children under 2; and 7,236, or 89 per cent, were of children under 10. It is a peculiarity of this disease that the deaths due to it are most numerous in the second year of age rather than in the first.

Whooping cough, like measles, takes a greater toll of child life than is generally supposed. This troublesome ailment caused a total of 6,332 deaths throughout the registration area in 1913. The deaths of infants under 1 year of age numbered 3,442, or 54 per cent of the total; of children under 2, 4,958, or 78 per cent; and of children under ten, 6,253, or 99 per cent. The death rate from whooping cough, 10 per 100,000, was materially lower in 1913 than in 1909, when it was 12.1, but it fluctuated violently during the intervening years, its highest and lowest points being 15.8 in 1903 and 6.5 in 1904. In 1911, 1912, and 1913, as well as in several earlier years, whooping cough caused more deaths than scarlet fever.

### ITALY'S PART IN THE WAR.

With Italy's declaration of war, comes an opportunity for that Italian scientist who said he had a mysterious electric ray with which he could set off explosives at a distance of fifteen miles. An exchange, speculating on this subject, says:

"The Italians have refused to make public a demonstration but it is reported by the army authorities that experiments in private have proved completely the success of the machine. If this is true, warfare as at present conducted is nearly at an end, providing the Italian scientist can get within fifteen miles of the object of attack. According to the scientist the violet ray machine or whatever the particular ray of light is called, is directed toward explosives and within a short time they are destroyed. Metal casings such as shells or cartridges do not stop the ray. There is no known insulator. This would mean that ammunition for machine guns and cannon would go up in a roar destroying the gunners and everything within range of the explosion. Soldiers advancing with filled cartridge belts or lying in trenches would be killed by the explosion of their own ammunition. Loaded guns would be discharged and the Italian enemy rendered helpless so far as powder is concerned. But this mysterious invention hasn't been tried in practical warfare yet and until it shows that it lives up to its reputation the world will be skeptical. But supposing it does! This is only another step in sending men back to the days of hand to hand conflict on the battle field. The submarine has put ordinary dreadnaughts and battleships in great peril—may possibly put them out of commission altogether in a few more years. Aeroplanes and airships cruising high above fortified cities may destroy them without much danger of loss to themselves. Asphyxiating gases now being used by the Germans may annihilate entire trenches of armed soldiers or put ordinary shrapnel and shell using batteries out of action. But all these modern instruments of warfare may have to give way to the Italian invention. What is left?"

Our opinion is there will be no dangerous violet rays used by the Italian army, and the soldiers of King Emmanuel will have to depend on the now known weapons of war and a

# Daintiness and Correct Style Keynotes of the May Sale of Whitewear



Certainly more people every year use greater buying judgment and are learning discernment between the standards of stores and store advertising.

Our standard in whitewear is:

1. Quality of materials.
2. Daintiness of trimmings and sewing.
3. True to style designing.
4. Ample quantities of every good style.

This sale and every other sale sees not the slightest deviation from this standard. The whitewear now dispersing at underprices are the same as our standard stocks and come from the same manufacturers.

And neither their lines, nor the stores that carry them year in and year out, are ever in the cut price whitewear market.

Standard qualities, in unusual variety, at remarkable savings await you these days in THE MAY SALE OF WHITEWEAR.

THERE IS STILL ONE WEEK LEFT AND IF VARIETY IS NOT SO TREMENDOUS, AS DURING THE OPENING DAYS OF THE SALE, PRICES ARE EVERY BIT AS ATTRACTIVE AND IN MANY CASES HALF-PRICES WILL BE "DISCOVERED," TODAY AND THE REST OF THE WEEK.

As an illustration of this point, read the following lines of white goods, among those leaving at sale prices now:

Princess Slips  
White Petticoats  
White Drawers  
and combinations  
White Corset Covers  
and Brassieres  
White Dresses  
White Corsets  
White Blouses  
and Shirt Waists  
White Middy  
Blouses  
White Gloves  
White Handkerchiefs  
White Laces and  
Embroideries  
White Voile  
Flaked Voile  
Rice Cloth  
Novelty Voile  
White Dress  
Goods  
White Hosiery

White Shoes  
White Linens  
White Ribbons  
White Flaxon  
White Fabrics  
White Towels  
White Bed  
Spreads  
White Sheets and  
Pillow Cases  
White India  
Linen  
White Long  
Cloth  
White Nainsook  
White Persian  
Lawns  
White Masalia  
Checked Voile  
Lisle Crepe  
English Crepe  
White Linen  
Crepe



THIS STORE IS ROYALLY PREPARED AND LIBERALLY STOCKED WITH ALL MERCHANDISE.

We conceive it to be the function of this store to be thoroughly prepared to best meet the requirements of every customer who enters our doors.

To offer ample quantities and liberal varieties.

To so check up the styles and qualities as to safeguard insofar as possible, the customer's selection.

To display the merchandise in an orderly and scientific manner for quicker, more helpful and satisfactory selections.

To place at her disposal a SERVICE that meets the most exacting requirements and—

To price everything so fairly that our customers may know that buying done here is buying BEST DONE.



The store is royally prepared to meet your every requirement.

## BURTS'

## MORE PROTESTS ARE FILED AGAINST PESTHOUSE

Property owners of Weber county, residing in sections 4 and 5 on Washington avenue, just north of the city limits, today presented a protest to the county commissioners against the erecting of a pesthouse in that locality. The protest is as follows:

"Gentlemen: We the undersigned property owners and tax payers on North Washington avenue, just north of the city limits in sections four and five, it having come to our notice that your honorable body is contemplating erecting a pesthouse somewhere in that vicinity desire to protest to your honorable body against same being placed there, for the reason that it would be detrimental to the value of our property.

"It would also be dangerous to the health of our children in the neighbor-

hood there passing to and from, by being exposed to the different contagious diseases through different sources, so we respectfully petition that your honorable body seek out a locality for this pesthouse where it would not be detrimental to the health of the citizens and their children by being exposed in numerous ways."

The names of a large number of property owners were signed to the protest and in their argument for favorable action being taken upon it, the claim is made that the erection of a pesthouse on the property, said to be under consideration by the board of commissioners for that purpose, would be a breach of an amendment made to the state health laws in 1907, forbidding the establishment of a pesthouse within a quarter of a mile of running water.

"The Goddess," tomorrow only. Alhambra.

See "The Cup of Life," last time tonight at The Ogden.

HER REWARD.

The cook for a well-known Seattle family left, and no other could be ob-

the cooking herself, with such satisfactory results that, after a month, her husband gave her a beautiful set of saucers as a token of his appreciation of the good dinners he had enjoyed. This moved one of the neighbors to act accordingly when her cook quit suddenly. Addressing her husband she said:

"Well, the cook has gone and I'm not going to bother to get another. I'm going to do the cooking myself, dear. You heard what Mr. So-and-So gave his wife when she did the cooking?"

And, putting her arms round his neck, she cooed: "What shall I get for my cooking?"

"Woman," said her husband, pushing her away, "you will get a long black veil."—National Monthly.

Not only a great star, but a heart-grIPPING drama and superb photography in "The Cup of Life," last time tonight. The Ogden.

Billie Reeves at the Orac's in a real comedy, "Counting Out the Count."

## OCTOGENARIAN SAYS AKOZ ENDED BAD COMPLICATION OF AILMENTS

E. J. Love, 96 So. Eighth East Street, Salt Lake City, Praises Mineral Remedy.

"I am 85 years of age and expect to pass the century mark since Akoz has relieved me of a complication of ailments," said E. J. Love, for 13 years a resident of Salt Lake City, residing at 96 So. Eighth East street, east, after taking the wonderful California medicinal mineral for a few weeks. Further he says of his case: "For the past 25 years I have suffered from indigestion, kidney and bladder trouble and rheumatism. I lost my appetite, and when I ate a fair meal I had to suffer. My kidneys and bladder were so weak that I had to respond to frequent calls during the night. I was crippled up with rheumatism. I tried many remedies with indifferent results. I began taking Akoz a few weeks ago. At the end of the first three weeks the improvement was remarkable. My pains left me, my kidneys and bladder became normal, my appetite is immense and I suffer no more after eating. I can do my work without any trouble or distress whatever. I can truthfully recommend Akoz to all suffering as I had to suffer. Any one interested can call at my home to substantiate this statement, and they will find me



E. J. LOVE.

a booster for the wonderful mineral remedy. Akoz has given relief to thousands suffering from rheumatism, stomach trouble, diabetes, Bright's disease, catarrh, ulcers, piles, eczema, skin diseases and other ailments. The remedy is being introduced in Ogden at the McIntyre drug store and all other leading druggists, where you are invited to call for further information regarding this advertisement.